## THE CONGRESS OF THE CROWNS.

Municipal and Monarchical Honors to Prince Bismarck.

The German Chancellor Wishes for a Hiatus in History-Royalist Interchange of National and Family Honors-The Conference Coming to a Close.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, 1872. His Excellency the German Prince Chancellor, Bismarck, to-day received from the Corporation the

onorary citizenship of Berlin. In his reply to the Mayer he said "The meeting of the Emperors strengthened confidence in peace, which was almost as valuable as peace itself. He wished history would now remain at a standstill

for a while."

GROWN, HONORS AND CROSSES.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary on Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortschakoff and General Mann-

Count Andrassy has been decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle by the Emperor of Germany and with the Order of St. Andrew by the Em-

The Emperor William has made the Emperor of Austria Honorary Colonel of the Schleswig-Holstein Regiment of Hussars, and the sons of the Prince Imperial of Germany have been appointed to colocies in the Russian Army. COMING TO A CLOSE.

The meeting of the Emperors is drawing to a close. His Majesty of Austria paid a farewell visit to-day to the czar at the Russian Embassy.

The French Minister at Andlence with the Visiting Monarchs. Berlin, Sept. 11, 1872.
Their Imperial Majesties the Czar Alexander the

econd, of Russia, and Francis Joseph, of Austria, gave audience to-day to M. Gontaut Biron, Minister of the French Republic to the Court of His Majesty The reception which the visiting monarchs accorded to the French Minister was friendly, and

satisfactory assurances were given him as to object of the imperial visit to Germany. Franz Joseph's Parting Embrace with

the Kaiser of the North. Berlin, Sept. 11-Midnight. The Emperor Francis Joseph left Berlin for Vienna

at eight o'clock to-night. Majesty was accompanied to the railway William and many officers of the North German army and court. He repeatedly embraced the Gerping from the platform to the railway car.

## ENGLAND.

Sea Trip of Napoleon and Eugenie on Board an American Yacht.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1872. The ex-Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugénie rent on board the American yacht Sappho at the invitation of Mr. Douglas on Monday and sailed

round the Isle of Wight. THE HOP CROP AND HARVEST. The condition of the hop crop is favorable, with the prospect of a large yield.

A VETO FROM HORSE GUARDS.

The Coldstream band has been refused permission to accompany the British Volunteers to Bel-

## FRANCE.

M. Thiers to Propose the Creation of a Vice Presidency-Rioters Sent to Ruminate in Prison.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 11, 1872. On the occasion of reopening the sessions of the the creation of the office of Vice President.

RIOTERS SENTENCED. Narbonne have been tried, convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from four to hundred francs.

## SPAIN.

A Land-Slide, with Fatal Consequences-An Eminent Statesman Invalided by Illness.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 11, 1872. A great land slide is reported near Fraga, in Arra-gon, on the banks of the River Cinca. The bed of the river was filled with earth and rocks, the waters were forced from their course, and the country around the town inundated. The bridge which crossed the river at that point was carried away. A barge with forty men, women and children, taken from the ed houses, was swamped and all on board drowned except three.

Many other lives were lost and the damage to property is very great. THE CHIEF OF CABINET INVALIDED.

Señor Zorilla, the President of the Council, is suffering from indisposition and is unable to leave

## PORTUGAL.

Another Serious Marine Disaster Off the Coast Wreck of an English Steamship.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1872. A despatch from Lisbon reports that the English steamship Beta has been totally wrecked off the coast of Portugal.

and it is not known just at present how many, if any, of the passengers and crew were lost.

## THE ENGLISH TURF.

Race for the St. Leger Stakes at Donoaster.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1872. The race for the St. Leger Stakes, the great event of the Doncaster September meeting, was run to-day, and won by Wenlock, beating Prince Charife and Wanderdecken in the order named.

THE BETTING. The betting just previous to the start was 15 to 2 against Wenlock, 4 to 1 against Prince Charlie and 25 to 1 against Vanderdecken. Seventeen horses started. Maidment was the jockey of Wenlock; Prince Charlie was ridden by French and Vander-

decken by Cannon. 

### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

General Execus of the Arbitration Celebrities from Geneva - American Official Despatches The Question of Money and Fact of Principle.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Sept. 11, 1872. The personages connected with the Board of Arbitration in the Alabama claims case have gone from this city to Berne.

American Official Despatches from Ge-

meva. Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1872. The Department of State is in receipt of de-spatches from Geneva, but declines to make their contents known in advance of the formal an-

councement of the Board of Arbifration. There is reason to believe from other sources that the amount awarded is about \$15,000,000, though there are no official advices positively fixing

It was said to-day in official circles that the government was without advices from Geneva as to the exact amount of the award, and that until the arbitrators presented to the agents of the two governments their decision it could not possibly be known definitely what the sum was,

PRESIDENT GRANT'S POSITION. It is known that the President thinks less of the becuniary award and more of the principle established and example given of the peaceful and speedy settlement of grave questions by means of

arbitration.

President Grant after his return to the White House to-day expressed his satisfaction with the results as far as known of the arbitration at Geneva, not so much on account of the pecuniary feature, as the settlement of the principles in-volved and their adjustment by the representatives of foreign governments and our own in the interests of peace. He had seen, he said, by the cable telegrams that some of the British press were dissatisfied. This afforded ground for congratula tion at our success, believing the arbitration was conducted according to justice and law free from bias or prejudice on the part of the distinguished gentlemen asset at Geneva. The government had from time to time been advised of the progress of the arbitration, but the newspapers contain more of the incidental proceedings than is in possession of the government.

The President did not state the amount of the award, as this with him, as with the Departmen of State, is yet a secret, having been communicated in confidence, and will not be known until the tribunal itself shall make the declaration; but it is believed, from another source, that the award will be about sixteen million dollars.

The government does not know the exact amount, some additional point having yet to be arranged.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1872. Movements of the President-The White The President arrived unexpectedly this morn

ing, and, proceeding to the Executive mansion, transacted public ousiness, including several formal appointments to office. There were few callers, as his presence in the city was not generally known. . The repairing of the mansion is still in progress, even the business offices being in the hands of the mechanics. The private part of the house is in a like condition, and therefore cannot at present be reoccupied. The President will return from Long Branch with his family when the repairs shall have been completed. The President is reported as hav-ing said that since the Maine election he is more

than ever satisfied with the political situation. There being no business to detain the President, he will return to Long Branch to-morrow night.

Cabinet Personals.
Secretary Delano will return to Washington on Friday next, and Postmaster Creswell to-morrow. Secretary Belknap and Attorney General liams are the only Cabinet officers now here.

The Mexican Claims Commission-Leon Guzman's High-Handed Action—A De-parture from the High Compliment Ministerial Presentation.

It has transpired that on the occasion of the pre-sentation of the credentials of M. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, about three weeks ago, the President, in accepting them, informed the Mexican Minister that the conduct of Leon Guzman, recently appointed Commissioner on the part of the Mexican Republic, before the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission had been in the sive to the United Sta statement of the trouble as summarized by the State Department is to the effect that the Mexican government laid before the Commission 336 individual million dollars, and known as the "Indian depre dation cases." These cases were urged by both governments before the Board of Commissioners ers differed, and on the 8th of May last, by an order on their records, referred their disagreement to the umpire for his decision, directing the Mexican Secretary to deliver to him the papers. In the meantime the Mexican government appointed L. Guzman as Commissioner Instead of Francisco Gomez Palacio, who resigned. He took his seat on the 24th of June last, and, finding that the American Secretary had not yet executed the order of reference to the umpire, he volunteered to his colleague to examine the cases to see if he could not agree with him in opinion and thus save the necessity of executing the order of reference to the umpire. But the new Commissioner reached the conclusion that neither the Board of Commissioners nor their umpire had any authority to decide for or against the claims; but that they should be suspended, and the two governments advised that they could only be set tied by a new treaty, and that till they were thus settled they should be held up and kept intact, at the same time announcing his firm resolution to take that course with them. His colleague General W. H. Wadsworth, the American Commissioner, not being able to agree with any part of his view, required the execution of the order of May 8 and the delivery of the cases to the umpire. The Mexican Commissioner explicitly refused to allow it to be done. His colleague then proposed to refer their differences, as to his right to rescind the order of the Board, for any reason, and to suspend the cases to the umpire. He rejected this. Finally, the American Commissioner announced that he would treat this Qyerthrow of the authority of the board, and of the umpire, and this suspension of the cases as a forced interruption of the cases for the commissioner announced that he would treat this Qyerthrow of the authority of the board, and of the umpire, and this suspension of the cases as a forced interruption of the case of the commissioner announced that he would treat the questions raised to the two governments. on their records, referred their disagreement to the umpire for his decision, directing the Mexican

governments should remove the difficulty, and at once referred the questions raised to the two governments.

The President, at Mariscal's presentation, in reciprocating the friendly sentiments always expressed on such occasions, alluded to the importance of the Convention being brought to a successful termination. Our government had shown the greatest forbearance with Mexico, even while our citizens along the free belt were being robbed of their property by Mexicans. The United States, recognizing an inability to keep up the vigilance necessary to prevent such acts or to punish the offenders during their internecine wars, and sympatibling with the Mexican government in its froubles, this commission has been as an asympatibling with the Mexican government in its froubles, this commission has been as an additional organized only after many years delay, and the action of the Mexican Commissions, if tolerated, would completely overthrow the Convention and break the treaty, unless the two governments provided a remedy, as it was required that every case laid before the Commission should be decided by the last of February next. The action mentioned, the President Femarked, could not be regarded as tending to continue friendly feliations, and that the President Femarked, could not be regarded as tending to continue friendly feliations, and that the purposes of the treaty must be continued until the entire work is fairshed.

It is understood that on the receipt of this information the Mexican government will immediately recall Mr. Guzman and appoint a new Commissioner, who will be more in accord with the spirit of the treaty.

The State Department deviated from its custom in not iurnishing the remarks exchanged on that occasion for publication.

MAINE ELECTION.

Republican Majority 16,339. Lewiston, Me., Sept. 11, 1872. The Lewiston Journal publishes returns from 349 towns, casting more than nine-tenths of the vote of the State, which give Perham 16,339 majority. The remaining towns gave last year 184 democratic majority, and will not probably vary the republican majority in the State this year a hundred. In 120 representative districts heard from 116 republicans and 13 democrats are elected. Twenty-twe districts are to be heard from.

# FORRESTER.

The Examination at the Tombs Yesterday and the Disposal of the Prisoner.

CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL.

How the Police Were Informed of the Prisoner's Connection with the Nathan Murder.

A WILLING WITNESS

Strange but Improbable Revelations by a Convict Confined at Sing Sing.

SETTLING THE EVIDENCE.

Final Disposition of the Accused.

William Campbell, alias Billy Forrester, was yes terday taken before Judge Dowling at the Tombs Police Court by Captain Irving, of the detective force, and Officer Farley, and formally charged with having committed the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan. The prisoner was brought from Police Headquarters in a close carriage, the blinds o which were closely drawn. He was dressed in light pants, dark coat and vest and white shirt, and ooked an entirely different personage from what he did on his arrival from Washington. The vehicle which brought him to the Tombs was followed by two others, both occupied by police officers. When the carriage stopped at the Franklin street entrance to the Tombs Forrester jumped lightly to the sidewalk, followed by Captain Irving, whose right hand was handcuffed to Fourester's left. Farley followed both up into the examina tion room of the Court, and almost upon their arrival the place was instantly crowded by persons eager to watch the disposition made in the case of the prisoner.

Forrester, on the entrance of the Police Justice, consulted earnestly with his counsel for a few min ntes, and the latter appeared to smile at his earnestness. His bright, piercing eyes, which are separated by a wonderfully small space, glistened again when he found himself an object of general observation, wandered restlessly over the crowd of faces, as if looking for some friendly glance, and, finding nothing but cold curiosity, seemed to look for relief in the cold, impassive face of the detective who stood beside him.

FORRESTER HAS AN UGLY MARK UNDER HIS LEFT

which is the result of a mosquito bite. Though it is highly probable that he is innocent of the charge now made against him so confidently by the New York police, he looked to-day, under circumstances which attended his appearance at the Tombs, the man who would not hesitate to take risks to get out of a difficulty.

Some members of the Nathan family drove down to Court in a private carriage, but left without making their appearance in the examination room when it was ascertained that no evidence was to be

taken to-day.

When asked by the magistrate what he had to say in answer to the charge made against him of the murder of Benjamin Nathan, Forrester's counsel replied for him that by his advice he refused to

say anything at that time.

District Attorney Garvin, who was present in person and occupied a seat beside the Justice, said that he was not ready to go on with the case to-day, as the witnesses could not be got together in

By mutual arrangement it was agreed that the examination should be set down for this day week, at ten o'clock, the District Attorney pron have the witnesses ready by that time. The Magis trate was then about to make out Forrester's com mitment to the City Prison in the interim, when his counsel asked that he should be committed to a cell in Police headquarters for the purposes of his counsel's convenience, as he could consult with him there than in the Tombs, The District Attorney had no objection to this request, and Captain Irving having given his sonal guarantee that he would be responsible for the prisoner's appearance on next Wednesday, at ten o'clock, he was taken back to Police Head

The most intense excitement still prevails throughout the city in regard to the case which

and all the original interest has been revived by the arrest of the prisoner and the startling developments it has made. Some incline to the opinion that there is not sufficient evidence to con nect him with the murder, but the knowing

the arrest of the prisoner and the startling developments it has made. Some incline to the opinion that there is not sufficient evidence to connect him with the murder, but the knowing ones say that the police would never have taken such extraordinary measures to secure his arrest if there was not a strong chain of evidence against him. The particulars of this case are eagerly discussed in police and detective circles, and the friends of the prisoner, who comprise a large number of the questionable characters of the city, are greatly exercised relative to the final disposition of the case. The friends of the murdered man, who have so long waited for a clue which might lead to the detection and arrest of the perpetrator of the crime, think that the right track had been finally got upon, and in this they are sustained by the opinions of some of the most experienced detectives. On the other hand, the assertion of the prisoner that he is able to prove his entire innocence of the crime with which he is charged and his desire for a speedy trial, have shaken the opinion of many in his guilt.

The first information in relation to Forrester was given to the police by a convict, who was serving out a twenty years' sentence in Sing Sing prison. Shortly after the murder, when the police were eagerly looking for any information that would lead to the capture and conviction of the perpetrator of the crime, this man sent word to Superintendent Jourdan at a once caused this man to be brought from prison to this city. He was mysteriously transported here, and after certain prison to prison to this city. He was mysteriously transported here, and after certain from any outside notice. The man seemed to lave configed in the Sixth precinct station house with Captain Kennedy, who was given the strictest and most stringent directions to jealously guard him from any outside notice. The man seemed to have conspictely changed his mid with regard from doing himself some serious injury. He seemed to the police like a man who was suffering

mind was brought to bear upon the case. Super-intendent Kelso made it one of his first duties, on taking charge of the office, to again endeavor to make the man at Sing Sing ten all he knew. De-tective Bennett, who had been working in the Nathan case ever since the crime was first discov-ered by the police, was sent to Sing Sing to sound him. He went there as a private individual, pre-tending to be looking over the prison, and as he came near the shop in which this man was working he made appear conspicuously an account of the

PERALD.

AS DETECTIVE BENNETT
passed through the workshop he made that part of the paper so prominent by pointing and gesticuting with it that the convict could not fall to see it. He at length asked the detective to let him look at the paper, his curiosity having been excited. This was exactly what Bennett wanted, and he handed the paper to the man, who read the account with a great deal of attention. This led to a conversation on the matter, and Bennett ried to induce the convict to talk a little on the subject; but the more he pressed him the more careful the man grew, and the officer was compelled to leave him, carrying with him, however, the conviction that he could tell a great deal if he would.

peeled to seave him, carrying with him, however, the conviction that he could tell a great deal if he would.

Detective Bennett came back to New York and reported to Superintendent Keiso that he was convinced that this man knew something, and the only question remaining was, How could he be made to tell it? For upwards of two weeks the police tried every means at hand to make this man impart what he knew of the murder, and he finally consented to give them all the necessary information on the same conditions he had at first named. He was again brought to New York, and locked up in the Sixth precinct station house, where he was kept nearly two weeks, until he finally unburdened himself. He told the police that on the 18th of July Forrester had been discharged in New Orleans; had got out of that city and come directly to New York. At Memphis he received money from New York and with it came here. Arriving in this city out of funds and in want of clothes he was cared for by his friends. Wishing to pay back the money that had been sont him at Memphis he started out on the first dark night with a party he was in the habit of working with. They went up town, prospected around a little and finally determined to rob Nathan's house in the "second-story manner," as they had some information that the place was easy of access and the family was in the country. They had similar information in relation to four other houses in that neighborhood, but Nathan's house was decided upon as being the one most likely to yield a good renuncration and more easy of access than the others.

It was said that

FORRESTER ALWAYS HAD A WOMAN

that "worked" with him—some thought it was his wife—who used to go from house to house, endeavor.

easy of access than the others.

It was said that

FORRESTER ALWAYS HAD A WOMAN

that "worked" with him—some thought it was his
wife—who used to go from house to house, endeavoring to sell some little articles of ladies' apparel,
and in this way get a good look at the house and its
appointments and then give a description of it to
Forrester. This information Forrester would
either use for himself or sell to his friends, and in
this way he ascertained the condition of things and
the habits of the people inside the Nathan mansion.
The convict went on to say that on the night of the
robbery and murder the house was entered through
the second story window by two men, who crept tip
on the outside wall by means of heavy India rubber
suckers stuck against it. The thieves had about haif
completed their work when the old gentleman interrupted the business. One of them, who was a
big fellow, ran immediately and dashed out of the
"outside man," or watch, in the street, and took
him away. The party who was left behind in the
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him

Some persons in this city, Forrester says, are evily disposed towards him, but for what reason he could not tell.

"Of course, I do not blame you, gentlemen," said Forrester to the police, "for the course you have taken, for you are but doing your duty in endeavoring to ferret out the murderer; but there are other parties whom I do blame, if the reports I have heard be true. This whole thing has been made up against me by a man netorious through the country, called 'The' Allen. I have been told—I do not know it of my own knowledge—that Allen was excedingly embittered against me for some reason. I have also been told that this affair was made up against me to injure me."

When asked who told him and where he had heard it he said:—

"I heard of it shortly after I arrived in Memphis, about two weeks after I learned I was charged with this matter. I asked a man one day how it was they came to connect my name with the thing in New York, and he said be guessed 'The' Allen.

I asked him then what Allen had against me, and this party said that a detective by the name of Falker had gone on from Cheago to New York and was intriguing with Allen, trying to get hold of me. I slipped out, and Allen was mad, he said, because he didn't make any money. Now," continued Forrester, "I don't know that all this is true, because I have never seen Allen since that affair occurred, but I think he is not the rind of man who would do me an injury, although they certainly have brought a charge against me I am entirely innocent of.

One of the results of the discussion of the Nathan murder and Forrester's connection with it was a row between Billy Collins and an unknown man in Houston street; but which, fortunately for the belligerents, was interrupted by the arrival of the police. A misapprehension has arisen in the nable mind with rearry to the identity of

known man in Houston street; but which, fortunately for the belligerents, was interrupted by the arrival of the police. A misapprehension has arisen in the public mind with regard to the identity of one of the detectives, whom Forrester said he had not seen during his stay in New York. That this impression should not injure a man who is entirely unconnected with the affair, it is but just to say betective Sam Doyle, of the First precinct, is not the man who was referred to by Forrester.

Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. case of noted offenders, an effort is being made to rescue Forrester from the clutches of justice. With a view to accomplish this end, and which is generally the preliminary step in such matters, applica-Leonard, holding Supreme Court Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus—that potent piece of legal machinery usually proving so serviceable in such cases. The object of the writ is to accomplish his discharge from prison, on the ground that he is entirely innocent of any connection with the Nathan murder, on which charge he is now held in

Mr. William F. Howe, who made the application accompanied the same with a petition asking For-rester's release, and setting forth the grounds upon which it is solicited. Stripped of the complexity of its legal verbiage, the petitioner sets forth that he is detained in castody, according to the best of or its legal verbiage, the petitioner sets forth that he is detained in custody, according to the best of his information and belief, on a charge of having murdered Benjamin Nathan in this city on the 28th day of July, 1870; that he is entirely innocent of said crime; that his detention on such a charge is a great wrong and injustice; that he has not been taken before any Police Justice, Coroner or. any legal tribunal, and that he is unjustly detained and imprisoned, without any warrant or legal authority.

authority.

After listening to the reading of the petition
Judge Leonard promptly granted the writ, making
the same returnable at half-past ten o'clock this
morning.

#### A SUPPOSED BURGLAR CAPTURED. Large Lot of Valuable Furs Recovered in the Possession of Dutch Over-

Last night Detectives Kearns and Kelso, of the Central Police Office, discovered a suspicious-looking character going down Crosby street having in his possession a large leather value. Not liking the appearance of the man, they "shadowed" him, giving any satisfactory answer they politely invited him to accompany them, to the office in Mulhim to accompany them, to the office in Mul-berry street, where they found the vallse contained about four hundred valuable Astrakhan and down furs, valued at over one thousand dollars. The majority of the skins had the letters "J. S." pricked in them. The prisoner gave his name as George Miller, and was locked up at the Central Of-fice last night. Upon referring to the rogues' gal-lery his picture was found to be No. 594, and labelled "Charles Williams, alias Dutch Overlind." He will be held to enable the officers to find an owner for the property.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12-1 A. M.

Southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain for the New England and Middle and South Atlantic States; clear weather prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley and westward, with westerly to northerly winds, and extend cast-ward over Lake Michigan and Illinois by morning, and over Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee during the atterneous and evening. Northerly to westerly winds for the Western Gulf States.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours comtemperature for the past twenty-four nours compared with the corresponding day of last year, as
indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Bullding:—

1871. 1872.

3 A. M. 67 66 3:30 P. M. 76 77
6 A. M. 62 66 6 P. M. 75 73
9 A. M. 67 70 9 P. M. 71 70
12 M. 74 77 12 P. M. 71 70
Average temperature yesterday. 713/4
Average temperature for corresponding date
last year. 70%

## THE METIS INVESTIGATION.

Seventh Day---Testimony of Mr. Gallup, Director of the Line.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE DISASTER.

The Insufficiency and Bad Condition of the Lifeboats Once More.

How the Officers and Crew Scrambled for Life.

TESTIMONY OF OTHER PASSENGERS.

In the Metis investigation to day, Albert S. Gallup testified that he was a passenger; that he was a wakened by the orash; saw one of the under officers, who said that everything was all right; was afterwards aroused by Captain Hull, who said that the ship was sinking; went Captain Hull, who said that the ship was sinking; went into the saloon and found the poople in it in commotion some had life preservers on and some were putting them on; he could find none in his room and did not secure on at all; after getting on the hurricane deck he attempted to jump into a boat and fell, seizing an Iron brace connected with the lowering apparatus; at that instant the bow of the boat tell into the water and every person except myself fell into the water also; the ship had not lose her headway, and, in moving lorward, the stern tacking being in the water carried the boat bottom upwards dragging it end over end; by some means she righted and was dragged along until a man, who atterwards proved to be the second mate, cut the day't full and though was free; there were some five got into this boat; helped two of them myself; there were some eight or ten voices at the stern

helped two of them myself; there were some eight or ten voices at the stern

there were only three men in the boat that could handle an oar besides the man in command; there were five oars in the boat; they rowed out to the heads in the water; in the boat; they rowed out to the heads in the water; in the boat; they proved out to the heads in the water; we could not see anybody, but the sounds of their voices coased, and I foured we should be able to pick un nobody; they kept pulling, and got hold of a freman, with a life parameter of the step of the st

her, and the conclusion was that she had gone down; the man in charge stated that he was sure she had gone, as her guards were under water when the boat passed away from the steamer; when we left the steager we went directly astern of her; she was going one way and we another; never saw her afterwards; knew nothink of the direction in which we were going, and no one in the boat knew; we sighted a schooper; all hands shouted, and the man in charge ordered me to get upon a seat to show myself, as I had on a white shirt; he said "Get up there, white shirt;" as I had on a white shirt; he said "Get up there, white shirt;" as I had heard some mutterrings when the storm was heaviest about there being too many in the boat, I obeyed promptly, stood up and shouled at the top of my voice, with others; the vassel did not see us and sailed away from us; that was repeated in two other instances; I received the order, "Get up, white shirt," and I got up; I was very much exhausted; I had cessed balling from enhaustion, and a fireman was put to work to keep the boat clear; found in the thwart cap a badge of the second mate's; I saked if the second mate was on board this boat; the man who had given all the orders said that he was the second mate; I had never seen him before in my life; I asked him who ordered him to lower the boat; he replied, "Captain Torrey, the first pilot;" sighted a steamer coming down quite a distance off; saw the name Thetis on her side; saw the men on her; she was up to the windward; was not able to hall her; knew then for the first time in what direction the boat was heading; very soon after the Thetis passed a Portuguese in file bow saw land; the deek hands and firemen all sang out to turn her about; the mate threatened him and then turned to me and says, "White shirt, you are a passenger, ain't you?" I replied that I was; he asked me my name and I gave it; he said it was not safe for this boat to go around and wanted me to help kinch of this boat to go around and wanted me to help which I did it his w

I have had no experience on stambonats; before I was told that the vessel was sinking I discovered a difference in the motion of the vas : I thought the rolled heavily disped and universel and did not rise immediately; when the stambon board the sinck I was very much exhausted, each if and remained there trembing violently until we got into Stonington; I did not know the cutter was the rolled and the trembing violently until we got into Stonington; I did not know the cutter was the rolled and the reasonable where it was mere accident to far as I am concerned, that information was given to care as I am concerned, that information was given to mere until I saw her; it was mere accident, so far as I am concerned, that information was given to them; was not in a Hisboat, but a small boat twenty feet long; not a lifeboat in any sense of the word; am concered with the management only as with the Board of Direction; I considered the boat in charge of Captain Burton; I spain Hill or any other man ought to speak when he saw anything that was necessary to be done under such circumstance.

Q. In passing through the passence and the post of t such elecumousles.

In passing through the passenger gangway did you ce any passengers coming up from below! A. No, I went up and down and up again; if there had been any ladies below at that time they must had drowned; the were plenty of lispreservers, when Captain Surrougave the order to put on servers.

Testimony of a Wheelman.

Urbane Baker, wheelsman of the Metis, testified that when the bow watchman reported a light ahead he looked out and saw a red and green light on the port bow, about half a point; should think it was ahout two minutes from that time that the pilot said, "Hard aport;" he had the wheel hard aport as hard as he could; I looked out of the window and said, "The vessel is coming right for us;" he then rang two bells and stopped the boat; about this time the ship was heading about southeast; the schooner came aroul or us just abant of the pilot house; before she hit us I could see her said shake from where I stood; at this time Captain Burton came into the pilot house and asked what had happened; the pilot said we nad hit a schooner, he thought we had sunk her; then looked out of the window and the pilot stepped back and took hold of the wheel. On the cross-examination the wheelman said:-I was on the port side of the forward rim of the wheel; I took range of the schooner when I first saw her, and she sighted one half a point on the port bow; she was about one quarter of a mile distant of the staroard side and all sails drawing; the pilot said "Hard a port," and he took hold and we put the wheel over; it may have taken us a half a minute to get it over; when the schooner hit us the ship was heading southeast; I noticed the compass at the time; when we noticed the schooner's sails shaking she was close upon us; they were shaking before she struck us I am positive; before the pilot gave the order to put the wheel a port; he gave no signal to the schooner's mark when or; there was another schooner, I think, reported on the starboard side; but I did not see her myself.

More Testimony.

Albert Schooner, a massener denosed —He thought

More Testimony. Albert Schroeder, a passenger, deposed:—He thought over two hundred souls were on board, after the disaster he said no one in authorized seem with the passenger of the passenger of the said no one in authorized seem with the passenger of the pa

WHY DID THE METIS SINK?

A New Theory Explaining Her Destruc-

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
White the awful calamity which befel the steamer
Metis is fresh in the minds of the people and white

the causes which led to the disaster are being investigated by the Steamboat Inspectors I propos to say a few words about this steamer which may throw some light upon the subject. was built by the well known shipbuilder, Mr. J. B. Van Deusen, for the Neptune Steamship Company, in 1884, and was as well built and of as good material as any vessel running in Long Island Sound. About two years ago the old boiler was taken out and a new one was put in and a cabin put on. Up to this time she had run as a freight steamer. As origihad run as a freight steamer. As originally constructed she had three water-tight buikheads placed athwartship—one near the bow, which is called a collision buikhead, as it is intended to prevent any leak at the bow, in case of running head on, from reaching the body of the vessel. The next buikhead was about amidship and just forward of the boiler, and another one about forty feet further aft and just abaft of the engine, thus placing the engine and boiler between these last named buikheads. The aft buikhead has never been kept closed, as the engineers found it necessary to go through it, but the other two remained tight, but the other two remained tight, about the time that the steamer was altered from a freight to a passenger vessel, Captain I. Williams, who acted as Port Captain and general manager of the vessels, had two holes cut through this amidship buikhead, about two feet by three feet each and about five feet up from the bottom of the vessel. These holes were cut for the purpose of passing coal from the hold into the fireroom without taking it on deck and then passing it below again. These holes had never been securely closed up. Now, when the schooner struck the steamer, a hole was made into the force hold, and as it filled the vessel gradually settled down by the head, but still no water showed. nally constructed she had three water-tight

In the engine room, because the bulkhead just forward of the boiler prevented its flowing aft until it filled so as to reach the two holes which Captain Williams had cut. When it did reach these holes of course it poured through them into the fireroom in a perfect flood. The result is known. Mr. King, the engineer, testines that he thinks the bulkhead gave way under the pressure of water, but I believe he knows that it came in through the holes cut two years before. As to who was at fault at the moment of collision of course is of importance, and it is of equal importance to know why she sank so suddenly with, as the public suppose, three water-tight bulkheads in case of emergency (just like the one which overtook this vessel) fully as responsible as a boilermaker would be who should take an important brace out of the boiler and thereby cause the loss of one hundred lives by explosion? But for these holes the steamer Mets would now be affoat and her dead alive. The stories of unsound timber and bad equipment are without any foundation.

STEAMBOAT.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Run of the Madeleine, Magic, Alice and Flour De Lis from New London to New-

ON BOARD YACHT MADRLEINE, NEWFORT, Sept. 11, 1872. The head winds and chop sea of yesterday had a weakening effect upon the strength of the Brookleine, Magic, Alice and Fleur De Lis-now comprise the remnant of the fleet. As it was necessary to reach Newport this evening in order to be in readiness to compete in the race for the Citizens' Cup sailed to-morrow, Com-modore Voorhis was forced to leave modore Voorhis was forced to leave the little ones under his command to take care of captains met together last evening, and decided to start together at six A. M., and sail in squadron. Before turning in they favored the residents of New London with

A PYROTECHNICAL EXHIBITION of no mean strength, and the harbor was brilliantly illuminated with their artificial lights.

At six o'clock this morning the Commodore was ready to start, but as some of the yachts had not set their canvas, it was about half-past eight before the starting gun was fred. The Magic, in the meantime, had become a little impatient, and was tacking about, so that when the signal was given she was first off, making a stretch to the southward on the port tack. The wind was about east by south, and the tide on the last half of the ebb. The Fleur De Lis followed after the Magic, while the Madeleine and Alice both made a short stretch on the starboard tack; then stayed and followed after the others. The Magic and rise the Lis were both under sung canvas, with a single root in their mainsails. After making a good stretch to the southward the yachts went about and stood through the race to the southward of Fisher's island. The Madeleine had by this time passed the Fleur de Lis and Alice, and was following after the Magic. The breeze soon began to lighten up a little, and, as the tide was turned, the Magic and Fleur de Lis shoon all the feet had their topsalis and flying At six o'clock this morning the Commodore was

the tide was turned, the Magic and Fleur de Lissenow of the Heat Refers, and soon all the deet had their topsalis and flying jibs set. The Fleur de Lis was some distance behind, and as they had a long beat before them, with the tide dead in their teeth, the Commodore signalled the Magic and Alice to go right ahwad and make port as soon as they could. At halpast twelve o'clock the Madeleine, Magic and Alice were off Watch Hill, and it was 8:15 before the two former succeeded in weathering Foint Judith. The Magic was leading the Madeleine, and they made tack and tack together without altering their relative positions. The Alice was about a couple of miles behind and standing off towards Biock Island. As soon as the Madeleine weathered Point Judith and lifted her sheets the about a couple of miles behind and standing of towards Block Island. As soon as the Madeleina weathered Point Judith and lifted her sheets the breeze freshened a little, and she was soon bowling along about ten or eleven knots an hour. The Alica made a good offing and then stood in heading up for Brenton's Reef. The Alica anchored in Newport harbor at 9:20, followed by the Magic at 9:39 and the Madeleine at 9:34. The Fleur de Lis arrived about an hour later. The race for the Citizen's Cup-will be sailed to-morrow, provided the Resolute ar-rives in time.

Arrival of the Enchantress from Cowes Mr. Lorillard's yacht Enchantress arrived yesterday from Cowes, Isle of Wight. She reports having spoken the fishing schooner Rose of Province-town, which had been disabled in a severe storm.

The following passed the HERALD telegraph station at Whitestone yesterday :-

tion at Whitestone yesterday:—
Yacht Foam, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Homans, from Newport for Ravenswood.
Yacht Jessie, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Van Schaick, from Huntington for New York.
The yacht Enchantress, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. G. L. Lor-illard, is anchored off Stapleton, Staten Island.
The Columbia, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Wallack, is anchored off Quarantine.
The Viking, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Sands, is anchored off Stapleton.

LITTLE PHIL IN THE PAR WEST. Lieutenant General Sheridan on a Tour of Fort Inspection.

CROSSING JAMES RIVER, ] General Sheridan, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant and members of the staff, arrived here this Railroad track, en route for the Missouri River

and visits the new military posts which are being built in this department. He leaves for Fort MacKean to-morrow morning, and goes down the Missouri River, returning by the way of Sloux City.

The Hon. M. K. Armstrong, delegate to Congress from Dakota, left here this morning for the West. He is on business connected with the proposed division of Dakota Territory.

Mosquito Bites.—Burnett's Kalliston neutralizes the poison almost instantaneously. A.—Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Style for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street. A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum str Open from S.A. M. to S.P. M.

A .- Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture Curer promptly and thoroughly Fever and Ague, Intermittant and Remittent Fevers. Give it a trial. A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Guma BISCOTINE FOOD for infants. DELLUC & CO., 65 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and amanufactur-ers. No connection with any other drug store.

Curtains, Lambrequins, Novelties and pecialities. G. L. KELTY & CO., 724 Broadway.

Pall Style of Gents' Hats Now Ready.
P. ERNENWEIN, Manufacturer, 148 Nassau street, between Beckman and Spruce streets. I Was Cured of Rheumatism by Regular physician's prescription, DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC STRUP. Dr. O'BRIENE, 202 Rast Thirtieth st.

I Was Cured of Chronte Rheumatisms, after using everything, by DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

Mrs. CLARKE, 77 Fourth avenue. I Was Cured of Inflammatory Rhem-matism, after long suffering, by DR. FITLER'S RHEU-MATIC SYRUP. MILDABERGER SMITH, 35 West Tenth stroot.

I Was Cured of Neuralgia, Chronic case, by DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

JOHN A. STEDWELL, 741 Greenwich street.

Nicol, Davidson & Co., 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones street, Decorators of Porcelain, offer a stlendid assortment of ORNA-MENTAL DINNER, TEA and DRESERT SERVICES; also WHITE PRENCH CHINA, INDIA CHINA, 4c., by the set or plece.
Articles or Sets Decorated to order in the highest style
of art, with crests, monograms, fruits, &c.
Also GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c.

No Dent In It.—A Merchant Who Had worn a white hat during the Summer recently donned a new brown colored Fall hat. A few days ago be entered the Bank of New York and was halled by the cashier,

who said:— on have changed your mind. You've discarded your old white hat."

"I've got a new hat, but it is also a Greeley hat."

"How's that? Why isn't it a Grant hat."

"Because there's no Dent in it," said the merchant.

A roar of laughter followed.

This was one of KNOX'S Fall style, purchased at 212

Broadway.

Patent Open Work Political Banners, Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filed, information farnished, highest rates paid for spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st.

T. R. Brady, Jr., 39 Park Row. Was cured of rheumatism by DR. FITLER'S SYRUP. Depot. II John street.

Wedding and Hall Cards, Monograms French Note Paper; elegant styles; low prices. EYERDELUS, 302 Broadway, ortablished 1840.